

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

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WHOLE NO. 405. VOL. VIII.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The President of the United States, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. George Brathitt, reached the residence of Judge White, in our immediate vicinity, on Thursday evening last, and, after partaking of some refreshments, accompanied by a considerable concourse of citizens of the town and neighborhood, rode into Knoxville where he was received at the Knoxville Hotel, and welcomed by a large collection of his old friends and acquaintances, as well as many others, who, for the first time, were introduced and shook him by the hand. He was then invited to Col. S. D. Jacobs', where many ladies embraced an opportunity of seeing him. About 10 o'clock he returned to Judge White's, from whence after an early breakfast, accompanied by many of his friends a short distance, he set out for the Hermitage.

On his arrival at Judge White's, a committee appointed for the purpose, presented the President a note, inviting his acceptance of a public dinner, which was politely declined.

JACKSON AND THE MISSIONARIES.

We presume that the most of our readers know of the case and situation of the two missionary preachers, that went among the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, to disseminate the principles of the Christian Religion, and to civilize, as well as their situation would permit, that miserable and unfortunate people. By a decision of the United States, the highest tribunal of the nation, decided to be unconstitutional, they were seized, tried, and condemned to the Penitentiary for three or four years. That the people may know how faithfully their President has executed the laws which he has sworn to do, the following is laid before the public:—

From the Protestants.

JACKSON AND THE MISSIONARIES.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appealed to the President of the United States in behalf of the imprisoned Missionaries, praying that he would execute the judgment of the Supreme Court and rescue them from the Penitentiary. The following is Gen. Jackson's reply.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, stating that certain Missionaries in the State of Georgia have been imprisoned for alleged offences against that state, and requesting my interference in furthering their release.

"In reply, I have to inform you, that the power vested in me has been placed in my hands for the purpose of seeing the laws of the United States just and impartially administered and not for the purpose of abusing them, as I most assuredly should do, were I to interpose my authority in the case brought before me in your memorial. The state of Georgia is governed by its own laws, and if any injustice has been, or is committed, there are competent tribunals at which redress can be obtained without any appeal to me. I do not wish to comment upon the causes of the imprisonment of the Missionaries, alluded to in the memorial; but I cannot refrain from observing that here, as in most other countries, they are by their injudicious zeal, (to give it no harsher name,) too apt to make themselves obnoxious to those among whom they are located.

ANDREW JACKSON."

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

The Raleigh Register, of the 7th instant, furnishes us with the welcome information of the exertions making to establish a literary Institution on the manual labor system, at Wake Forest, in the vicinity of Raleigh. Its establishment is now placed almost beyond the reach of contingency. The committee has purchased the farm of Dr. Calvin Jones, which is most advantageously located, and in one of the most healthy and best neighborhoods in the State. The school is expected to go into operation as soon as suitable instructors are obtained—by the 1st of January next, or perhaps sooner. Of this school, the Register very justly remarks:—"Without any knowledge [other than that afforded by a communication on the subject] of

the objects of the proposed institution, we rejoice at the prospect of seeing such a Seminary in the full tide of successful experiment. We have always thought the idea of combining manual labor with study, a good one; because, while it promotes health, it predisposes to habits of industry, which cannot but be attended with beneficial consequences. It also materially lessens the expenses of Education, and thereby diffuses its benefits more generally. Whatever tends to promote its extension, ought to receive the cordial support of the community—for the permanence of our free institutions is mainly to be secured by placing the means of education within the reach of all. Half of the vice and misery of the world proceeds from ignorance. In proportion, therefore, as knowledge is extended, the more will men be inclined to virtue, to utility, and to happiness."

The responsibility which should be actually felt by the publishers of newspapers, is, we are sorry to confess, too much neglected by almost every editor of a political stamp. It is not a little disgusting to witness, in almost every paper that meets the eye, flagrant and palpable perversions, and ambiguous and mangled statements, exhibiting in almost every sentence, a deceptive mean sophistry. The press must be restrained in its licentiousness by public opinion, or the people may look in vain for peace and quiet. There will always be subjects of violence as long as there exists a single institution in the country, whether good or bad, if these disorganizers of peace, to whatever party they belong, are not hurled from public confidence. Let the people look into the conduct and judge of their situation. Our newspapers do not show upon those extravagant privileges taken by unprincipled, passionate and impetuous editors. A reform must be made, and that, too, by public opinion, or the people of North Carolina, and, indeed, of the whole nation, will be at "daggers' points," ready to cut one another's throats, on account of the inflamed workings of violent demagogues.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The returns of the election in Kentucky are now complete. Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of twelve hundred votes over his opponent, Judge Buckner. Mr. Morehead, the Clay candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is elected by a majority of two thousand five hundred and ninety four votes over Mr. Taylor, the Jackson candidate. About two thirds of the members elect of the Legislature, are Clay men.

This election is much spoken of in the newspapers at the present time. Those friendly to the re-election of the President, hail it as a triumph of Jacksonism, a use opposed to it, attribute it to some all cause. Judge Buckner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and opposed to Sunday mails. This, in all probability, is the reason why he was unsuccessful. If state elections are in any way indicative of national political sentiment, the odds are greatly in Mr. Clay's favor in Kentucky. Local causes always affect, more or less, State elections; and the triumph of a Jackson man is but very imperfect proof of the triumph of Jacksonism. We repose full confidence in Kentucky's supporting her distinguished citizen. The following is a correct statement of the poll, if our information is correct—which we take from the best authority:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Breathitt, (Jackson) 49,481
Buckner, (Clay) 39,481

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Morehead, (Clay) 40,046
Taylor, (Jackson) 37,452

LEGISLATURE.

Senate. For Clay, 22; Jackson, 16.
Commons. For Clay, 60; Jackson, 40.

From the American Railroad Journal.

Railroads in the United States.

Next to the Grand Canal, we deem the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad one of the noblest enterprises ever undertaken in the country: it will be, when completed, the longest continuous line of Railroad in the world. It will not, however, long remain so, as we with confidence anticipate the construction of an Atlantic Railroad passing through the principal cities in the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia,—upon which one may travel a thousand miles with as much ease as he can now travel the fourth part of it. Railroads will also intersect this country in various directions. One is projected, and already commenced, from Boston through New Hampshire, and Vermont to Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and it will not stop there it will in a few years be continued on through Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland counties, to Binghamton, there to intersect the great Western Railroad from New York to Lake Erie,—is it too much to say, the Mississippi? There will also be the Pennsylvania and Maryland Railroads, and one from Harper's Ferry, through the valley of Virginia, to Tennessee. Will there not be another in Virginia from Richmond to intersect the first in the valley? There is no doubt of it. "Old Virginia" cannot rest easy and see Baltimore take all the trade from the West; she must make a Railroad in self-defence. North Carolina, too, is calling loudly upon her sons to step forth and vindicate her character to show the world that she is not to be left in the background. The Central Railroad, and also the Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad, are projected, and a large portion, we believe, of the stock subscribed among her own inhabitants on the routes. This is as it should be. Those to be benefited should step forward and sustain the enterprise. North Carolina will have a Railroad or roads from her navigable waters to the mountains; and she, too, may pass those barriers, and claim a share of the riches of the West;—she will at least compete for it. We shall give occasionally some of the names were a long time since received, and should have been mentioned at an earlier date. As for South Carolina, she has done nobly in Railroads; she will soon have completed, and in operation, one hundred and thirty-five miles of Railroad in one line,—a greater extent than can be found elsewhere together. It certainly speaks loudly in favor of the enterprise and perseverance of the citizens of Charleston; for we presume it must be mainly attributed to their influence that it has progressed as it has. Bolder and more important schemes have been undertaken and brought to a successful termination; yet none more praiseworthy, when we take into consideration the circumstances attending its origin and progress.

With an Atlantic Railroad passing near the seaboard, or though the principal cities from Portland to Georgia, with others branching from it, as from Boston to Ogdensburg, from New York to Lake Erie,—from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh,—from Baltimore to Wheeling, with a branch through the valley of Virginia from Harper's Ferry; also, one from Richmond up James river to the mountains, and perhaps to the Ohio; one through North Carolina to Tennessee, and another from Charleston, South Carolina, to the same fertile country,—we should have little apprehension of a dissolution of the Union. It may be asking too much of others to desire them to anticipate the half above enumerated, but for ourselves we have no doubt of the construction within a few years of the majority of them; together with numerous others of less magnitude not mentioned. The facilities for intercourse afforded by Railroads, will have a great influence in removing the prejudices now cherished by one section of country against another. They will enable us to visit different sections, to compare our own faults with theirs, and to find that there is not, after all, so much difference as we apprehended.

A man gives an account in the Charleston Courier of a gross outrage committed on his person in the streets, and attributes it to political hostility. He says he got "somewhat intoxicated" at night, and when he came to himself in the morning, he was lying in the Public Market, tarred all over, his head shaved, and one of his whiskers shaved off, his pantaloons and coat cut, and his body mutilated. He knows no other reason for all this, but that he is a Union man. We think he must have been "gloriously drunk" to have undergone all this without waking.

A general row had taken place at the house of a Mr. Campbell, a few nights before, and the parties are edifying the public with their different versions of it.

The Election for City Officers was to take place yesterday, and to the electioneering and treating incident to that occasion we suppose these things may be attributed.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the National Intelligencer.

Gold Region of the South.—We had last week the pleasure of examining several valuable gold specimens, which an intelligent scientific traveller has collected during a visit of several months to our southern states, among which, those from Leud's Deposit Mine (Habersham co. Georgia) were the most remarkable. They were mostly in crystallized quartz, exhibiting all the appearance of vegetation, and assuming the most delicate dendritic (vegetative) and flangee forms. Their weight varied from two to seven hundred dwts. each. One very curious specimen, it is supposed, contains five hundred dwts. of pure gold. The weekly extraction of that metal from Mr. Leud's mine averages, we understand, upwards of a thousand dwts. and could be very much increased, were it not for the great difficulty there is in procuring a sufficiency of hands who properly understand those operations.

This gentleman assures us that the resources of the gold region south of the Potomac are as yet but very little developed, and that mining skill and capital are alone wanting to enable these countries to be the most productive of this precious metal of any other in the world. Even in the present incipient state, they afford profitable and certain employment to the laborer and mechanic, and a ready and lucrative market for his various productions to the agriculturist, while they are at the same time gradually rendering that of foreign supplies of this valuable metal. We are informed the state of Georgia alone will this year more than double its extraction of gold in 1831.

EXPLOSION.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette, dated

WILMINGTON, August 23, 1832.

An explosion took place to-day about noon, of one of Dupont's powder mills. I was distant from the place about six miles, and heard it very distinctly, with its prolonged rumbling echo. It was different from the noise which thunder makes, in its character, and I was instantly sure, from the quarter whence it proceeded, that it was a powder mill which had blown up; a huge column of smoke from the same quarter convinced me that it was so. On arriving at the mills, I found it was the dust mill in the lower yard which had exploded, where the ingredients are mixed, and that two unfortunate Irishmen had perished. Every part of the mill was blown to atoms, the bodies of the two men were found, horribly mangled and blackened, on the bank of the creek, covered with rubbish: they had been blown out of the mill with the walls. No other person was maimed.

No assignable cause was given for the unexpected accident, and the most probable reason is the heating of a gudgeon by great friction, which may be so great that, although no visible heat is produced, still the temperature is high enough to fire the dust when extremely fine.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

A most Barbarous and Unfeeling Act.

The cholera seems to have deprived some people of their reason and humanity. Take the following as a sample:—"Mr. David Ballou, (aged 85 years) was on a journey from Ohio to Cumberland, R. I. his native town. From New York, where he tarried one night, he took passage in a steam boat, for New Haven. After leaving the boat he took a seat in a stage for Providence. During the ride he was taken sick. The stage passengers were alarmed, and attempts were made to leave him at some house, but nobody would receive him, for fear of the cholera. In this critical situation he was denied a seat inside of the stage,—was taken out and lashed on the top, and in this way was brought to Providence! But the old

man's cup of calamity and suffering was not yet full. No person there would grant him even a shelter, and the next morning he was found on the market house steps! At length he prevailed on a person for the sum of five dollars, to carry him to his brother's, in Cumberland. By this time he had become so exhausted as to be unable to sit up, and was supported by the driver. His brother's family were no less alarmed than his former companions. He was refused admittance into the house, but was conveyed to the barn to be nursed, while a messenger was despatched to Woodsocket Falls for a physician who had just returned from New York. Before he arrived, Mr. B. was dead."

Our City.—The crowds of people who throng our streets, with active steps and smiling faces, give evidence that the epidemic which had spread such a panic over our city is so much abated that confidence is restored among all classes. The numbers which stages and steam boats are daily adding to our population, the air of bustle and activity in our business streets, and the gaiety in our public promenades, gives New York an appearance of cheerfulness that is indeed gratifying. The reports of the Board of Health are now scarcely sought for—every circumstance combines to induce strangers to visit us, as well for business as pleasure.—N. Y. Merc. Advertiser.

Revolt in the New Jersey State Prison.

We learn from the Philadelphia Chronicle, that a desperate attempt was made at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in the New Jersey State Prison, to escape over the walls. A number of the inmates were indulged through the course of the day with a walk in the yard, and on the wall on the east side. The malcontents had constructed a ladder by means of a weight tied at the end of a weaver's chain, (yarn) and by rearing a carpenter's work bench against the wall near the guard-house, and watching their opportunity when Mr. Neal, the guard, had stepped into the house, threw the weight over the wall, and one of the prisoners named Long, with a knife in his hand, essayed to mount up it. At this moment Mr. Neal stepped out and discovered their movement; he immediately ran to the armory, and seizing a musket, attempted to regain the platform, but was pined so liberally with brick bats, as for a time to prevent him. Long called out as he ascended the wall, "Lay back, you d—d rascals, or you will die the harder when I get to you!" Nothing daunted, Mr. N. succeeded in getting out, and raising his piece, told the fellow to desist or he would shoot him; this he refused to do, and Mr. N. fired, the charge taking effect in the neck; and with a single exclamation, Long dropped lifeless to the earth. A young man of desperate habits then seized the ladder and attempted to rise; Mr. N. presented another musket, and told him to retire, but was unheeded; he then fired a gain, wounding the fellow very badly in the foot; he fell to the ground, and thus ended the attempt. They were immediately locked up in their cells.

Jonathan and the Carolinians.

An agent for a wooden clock manufactory left Connecticut a few years ago, with a large quantity of his wares for a southern market. In passing through South Carolina he found a ready sale for his clocks, and having disposed of them all but one, he began to retrace his steps; but on arriving at a place where he had disposed of one of his clocks, the purchaser challenged him with being a cheat; that his clocks would not go. Jonathan looked at the clock, and very gravely observed "that he had had one bad clock which he did not intend to sell, but through mistake you have got it. I have an excellent one left," said he, "the price is but two dollars more, and I will warrant it to run forever." The exchange was made, and the purchaser did not object to the difference in price.—The trick proved so successful, that Jonathan continued the same route home, on which he had travelled on going out, keeping one clock to exchange for those that would not go, which proved to be the case at almost every stopping place.

Masonic Mirror.

Extraordinary Sagacity of a Dog.

On Saturday se'night, a boy twelve or fourteen years of age, who was climbing on the face of a rock in the Grange quarry, Edinburgh, in search of birds' nests, fell into the deep pool below. His companions ran away, calling for help, and a crowd soon collected. A house carpenter, who was present, ran off to the Grange House for Sir Thomas Lader's Newfoundland dog. The animal immediately sprang into the pool, and made for the place where the body, though under water, was still visible. He dived once or twice, and seizing the boy's head, which chanced to be uppermost, he in vain attempted to bring the body ashore; for, as if aware of the necessity of using the most gentle treatment to so vulnerable a part, he took so gentle a hold, that the head slipped from him, and the body sunk deeper and deeper at every successive attempt. Again he dived, and appeared on the surface, raising the head gently between his fore-paws, but again it slipped from his grasp and sunk deeper than ever. The dog now seemed to take counsel with himself. He made one or two circles over the place where the body had disappeared, and then dived. He remained under water so long that the bystanders began to entertain considerable fears for his safety. At length, to the great satisfaction of those present, he appeared holding the corpse by the arm, and with his head thrown aside, so as to keep the head of his burthen clear above the water; and in this way bore it to the bank. The body was immediately taken to a house, and all exertions and means were used to restore the body to animation—but in vain. The dog would not leave the body, but stood by it, licking the face, and exhibiting his full share of the sympathy excited by this melancholy catastrophe. There was not the slightest scratch on the boy's head or face.—*Scotsman.*

Instances of Coolness.

Mahomed had scarcely retired to his capital, when he was seized with an illness which he felt would be fatal to him. His end corresponded with his stormy and unprincipled life. With the view of securing the crown for his son, he wrote to the alcaide of Salobrena, ordering the head of his brother to be re-offered to the messenger, Ahmed, arrived at Salobrena. When Ahmed was playing at chess with the alcaide, no sooner had the latter glanced his eyes over the fatal writing, than he turned pale; for the good qualities of the prince had won his heart, and the hearts of all the fortress. He knew not how to break the intelligence of the intended victim, but his agitation betrayed fearful truth. Yusef took the scroll from his trembling hand, and on perusing it, mildly requested that a few hours' respite might be allowed to take the last leave of his family. This Ahmed refused to grant, justly observing, that unless the head of the prince was in Grenada at a certain hour, his own must fall as a penalty of disobedience. Yusef then begged that he and the alcaide might be permitted to finish the game—a request which Ahmed reluctantly granted. But whatever might be the composure of the prince, the alcaide was so agitated that he lost all command over his judgment, and committed such egregious blunders, that his opponent in the game rallied him on his distraction. Just as the game was concluded, two horsemen arrived at full speed from Grenada, entered the apartment, announced the death of Mahomed, and kissed the hand of Yusef as the new sovereign. The prince could scarcely believe in the extraordinary change of his fortunes, until other messengers confirmed its reality.

Lardner's Cyclopædia.

Mystery Solved.—The Commercial last evening contains the following, in reference to the sudden departure on Thursday of the pilot boat *Gazette*, about which there has been so much speculation in town.

Carara.—This man, whose name, as he signs it himself, is Constant Polari, was yesterday discharged from detention under process from the United States Court, and was simultaneously delivered up to the agent of the Dutch Government, the Chevalier Huygens, on the mandate of the Governor of this State, in consequence of documents and a requisition from the Government of Holland, which were some time since received by him. He was immediately put on-board the pilot boat *Gazette*, which was chartered for the purpose. Mr. Taylor, jr., a Deputy Keeper of the Bridewell, and the younger Hays, have accompanied Carara on his voyage. It is not supposed that his life will be exacted as the forfeit of his crime; but his actual and public conviction at home has been anxiously desired by the Prince of Orange, against whom the most base

assertions were cast, after the abstraction of his wife's jewels.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Sept. 3.

The news-schooner *Courier & Enquirer* boarded on Saturday the fine new ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Cobb, and yesterday morning our Collector reached town with London papers of the 22d July, being three days later than before received. Our Liverpool dates are of the 25th, the day Captain Cobb left that place, though his pilot did not quit him till the 27th.

No arrival has taken place in England since our previous accounts, from Portugal, and consequently we have no further intelligence whatever of the expedition of Don Pedro.

Belgium and Holland still continued to occupy a considerable share of public attention. The London Conference, it is stated, have agreed upon certain new propositions for the settlement of the differences between those powers. This scheme, which is to be embodied in a *sixty seventh* protocol, commences by expressing the satisfaction of the Conference at the willingness exhibited by the King of Holland in his last propositions to come to an arrangement, and though they declare these propositions inadmissible, they express their readiness to change some points in their project of a treaty for the dissolution of the Union between Holland and Belgium. This alteration appears to be the appointment of Commissioners by the two powers, to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle, to negotiate and conclude an arrangement in relation to the division of the territory, and at Utrecht, in relation to the division of the National debt. On the subject of the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse at the same time the Dutch and Belgian territory, the Conference say, it is to be understood that the principles already laid down by them shall be definitively adopted.

We are happy to perceive that the destruction of Antwerp, which was threatened, according to our last accounts, by the Baron Chasse, who commands the citadel, is, at least for the present, averted. One letter from Brussels states, that it was believed the King of Holland, in order to gain time, would propose to leave the settlement of all the disputed points to the arbitrament of the United States.

The late resolution of the Diet of Frankfort continues to be the subject of general discussion and reprobation in both the English and French papers. By the last private letters received at Paris from Switzerland and Germany, it is found that the struggle against the confederate despots. Great disturbances, growing out of the infamous proscription of the Polish patriots by Russia, still continue to exist in Lithuania.

We lament to perceive that the Cholera prevails to a serious extent in London and throughout England generally. The Government will not publish official reports of the state of the health of the metropolis, yet it is evident, from many circumstances, that the pestilence is making great ravages there. A man who was taken up for theft died with the disease between the time of his first and second examination at the police office, 24 hours. The subject of it lies in Ireland and the putting down by Government of large assemblages of People in that country still give rise to very acrimonious debates in the House of Commons. In these, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Stanley, the Irish Secretary, are the most prominent speakers.

It is stated in the Roman Gazette, that on the 30th of June last, a convention was concluded between his Holiness and an American Company, for the exclusive sale of salt fish in the Pontifical States. I have been told, through another channel, that the British Ambassador at Rome used all his influence with the Papal government to prevent this monopoly, at the head of which is said to be no less a personage than Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain. The pecuniary difficulties of the Holy See made the concession indispensable, the Company having offered to pay \$50,000 a year for twelve years to come, to the papal treasury, besides \$100,000 in hand, in consideration of this exclusive privilege. This last sum, it is said, has been advanced in her son's behalf by Madame Letitia Bonaparte.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.

We understand that it has been strongly recommended to Government, as connected with the present investigation into the affairs of banking, to send one or more persons to the United States, to collect information relative to the American system of banking and currency. This is a step which might certainly be taken with advantage, and if the inquiry is to be carried over—as it ought to be, if fair play is given to it—to the next session of Parliament, there will be abundant time for the purpose. The difficulties of this important subject are only to be mastered by bringing together all the information that can be obtained, and the United States present a very important field of inquiry.

In that country the trade of banking and currency is perfectly free. There

is a Government bank, the renewal of whose charter is, like our own, at this moment under consideration; but it has had no monopoly, and has had to maintain the competition with other banks, of which there are about 300. It has, however, by its position, necessarily great influence over the whole of them.

The Americans, we believe, have had one, if not more, national banks before this, but have dissolved them; and a committee of Congress have even gone the length of recommending the dissolution of this also, but on what grounds we are not aware. The cause of its establishment, however, is very curious. In the period between 1814 and 1817, the banks in a majority of the States stopped payment by general consent, and their notes came to be depreciated upwards of 20 per cent. This state of things it became desirable for the Congress to remedy, and as the law had provided no power to interfere, the United States Bank was established to break up the general combination, and compel them, by paying in cash, to do the same. This effect its establishment had, and a most tremendous crash followed. The banks were compelled to contract their issues at least one-third; many of them failed, and all classes, but the commercial classes more especially, were involved in the greatest distress.

Much difference of opinion exists here on the merits of the American system—some treating it as quite perfect, and others drawing conclusions from it of a wholly opposite nature. In the absence, however, of proper materials, it is obvious that no conclusion can be perfectly relied on, and that the proper course is to obtain correct information, which will not be difficult, as the Americans have for many years compelled their banks to publish an annual statement of their affairs, innumerable reports of which are, in fact, extant. These properly analyzed, divested of the local matters they may contain, and compressed into a sort of historical narrative, will form a very valuable document, and help any deficiency in our own experience of the subject.

The Times.

Adam Payne.—Most of our citizens recollect the eccentric individual, who preached in the streets some time ago, on a Sabbath morning. He wore a long beard, and appeared zealous in the cause of religion. The old gentleman has finished his career. When here, he was on his way to his family in Illinois. He was warned on approaching the Indian country, that he would probably be killed if he should attempt to pass through, but found the Indians having shot him and then cut off his head; the skin of which it is said they took off entire as a curiosity; his hair and beard being very long. He had sold his property in Indiana, and had the money with him. The Indians took about \$600 in silver, but left the notes in his pocket undisturbed. He had travelled much through the United States, and when here some 18 months ago, he excited great curiosity by preaching on horseback in rain. He appeared inoffensive and was probably slightly deranged. His journeyings have at last brought him to the point, at which we must all ultimately arrive.

Zanesville Gaz. July 18

Colloquy between two Beggars, who were seated on a cellar door overhauling the contents of their provender basket.

"I say Jim? this ere cock (pulling at the leg of a fowl) must have been one of them are, that the Parson told us of other day, crow'd three times, when Peter denied his master." "Yes! its an old 'un," responded Jim—"but I say Jack! its no use to go to that Yellow house any more, that are chap has a resting spell for all me. 'Why?'—" "because there never be fat enough in his meat to grease one's tooth."—"But Jim! what you call this ere?" (holding up a piece of bread.) "That? why that be Graham Bread, don't you know that?" "By Gosh, Graham's tusk can never see the inside of that nor any other but those of a saw—wonder if it won't bounce?" (throws it against an adjoining house)—at this moment a window over head quietly opened and a bucket of water descended which caused them to snatch up their Basket and decamp.

March of Music.—A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, thus initiated him into a knowledge of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers:—"You see that fellow with the white round open face (pointing to a semi-breve, between the two lines of a bar,) he moves slowly from that line to this, while you beat one with your foot, and take a long blast. If you now put a leg to him, you make two of him, and he'll move twice as fast. If you blacken his face thus, he'll run four times faster than the first fellow with the white face. And what think ye? after blackening his face thus, if you bend his knee, or tie his legs, he will hop you still eight times faster than the white-faced fellow I showed you first. Now whenever you blow your pipes, Donald, remember this, the tighter those fellows legs are tied, the faster they will run, and the quicker they are sure to dance.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1832.

To the officious folks who are so busily engaged in making and circulating reports which want reality to make them facts, we tender our acknowledgments: and that they may receive their reward for their trouble, we promise them the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal* for one year gratuitously, to commence on application, should the applicant satisfactorily establish the fact of his being the originator. And we will also give the same—it being all we have to spare, but our malice, which we choose to suppress, and in fact not even that—as a premium, to the one who will in future make, without the proper materials, and circulate tales, to call them by no harsher name, (as the president says) in regard of our recent arrangements. We do not intend these remarks for personalities; no—may our sense of propriety teach us better. We, in perfect good feeling, only wish to admonish such persons as have already, or might in future, wrong us by unintentional or wilful misrepresentations.

THE REV. MR. REID.

"Of all the abominations that disgrace and dishonor this country in these portentous times, I know nothing more deserving of reprobation than the prostitution of the pulpit for party or political purpose. No man, of correct mind, can seriously reflect upon it, without shuddering with horror."—*Olive Branch.*

"Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant, both of the character they bear, and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world, in which they are meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs, on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite."—*Bruce.*

We some time ago, as our readers perhaps recollect, took some notice of a nullifying toast, drank at the Hamburg nullification dinner, by a preacher of the gospel, a pretended "minister of Peace," whose duty and office as such, set him aside as a teacher of the sacred truths of the Bible. We revere the faithful ministers of the truth as much, perhaps, as other people; but our reverence cannot be so foul a monster like a man, as to shield him from merited rebuke. Although he is a preacher of the gospel, he is but a man; and as a man, disgracing the sacred functions of a Minister of the mild and inimitable Jesus, we shall speak of him.

A preacher, who desecrates his sacred character, by mingling in the party strifes of the day, is no more to be trusted than an abhorred. The almost unbounded influence which they have over the minds of their flocks, enables them to control public opinion to no inconsiderable extent. They can more easily lead thousands into error, without any extraneous aid, than can the professed politician, with all his glittering and dazzling bribes. The propriety, therefore, as well as importance, of confining themselves to their ministerial duties, and them only, is manifest.

Delicacy prevented us, at the time we first noticed this "minister of peace," from publishing his name; and we should never have intruded him on the public notice, had he not manifested such an itching desire to attain an unenviable notoriety; and even as things were, we would not have felt disposed to waste much ink and paper about him, had not the subjoined letter, written by the same Reverend gentleman, appeared in the nullifying papers, and ascribed by them to a "Presbyterian Preacher of the highest standing." Where or how they received this information, we neither know nor care; but one thing we know, that every one acquainted with the workings of the human mind, will readily comprehend the object of this publication. This preacher of the "highest standing" is a NULLIFIER! a bold, open and avowed nullifier! thus differing from those about Salisbury, and other parts of the State, who are, as yet, afraid of the "tyrant" Public Opinion. Yes, he is a nullifier! and is the man whom, it is wished, by some, that Presbyterians in this State will follow! Aye! it was hoped that they would be thus gulled and drawn into good faith in nullification, by showing them that their preachers of the "highest standing" are among its strongest advocates, and thus leaving it to be inferred,

that they consider sedition, civil war and bloodshed, to be perfectly in accordance with the spirit of the Christian Religion. But thanks to the allwise disposer of events, that respectable society has not yet been disgraced in North Carolina by such a minister as Mr. Reid. The Presbyterian Church is numerous and influential in this State, and might, it is possible, if it were conceivable (which it is not,) for it to become so degenerate, wield a most pernicious influence. But we know them better. We hope for and expect better things of them, or the greater portion of them, even if a few unsteady and fickle minded members, under the influence of the "party secrets," adopt nullification or its preliminaries. We hope their error may soon be discovered by themselves, before their chance for redemption will be questionable. Reader, that you may know what Pulpit Politics are, turn to the seventh edition of the first series of the *Olive Branch*, chapter LVI, and you will there find copious extracts of discourses in the pulpit, thundering forth resistance and rebellion, from the text, "I am for peace!" &c. "A clergyman," says the author of that work, "whose functions pre-eminently require him to preach 'peace and good will among men,' ascends the pulpit among a congregation assembled to unite in praising and adoring their Omnipotent Creator. He holds in his hands the Testament of Jesus Christ, which breathes nothing but peace—he pronounces, and has for a text, the words of Jesus Christ, or of his apostles, of the most pacific tendency; and as a suitable accompaniment, for an hour long, employs all his zeal, all his talents, all his influence, for the inhuman, the anti-christian, the fanatical purpose of enkindling among his hearers the most baleful, the most furious passions—of preparing them for insurrection and revolution—for all the horrors of civil war!"

This is the language which was elicited from the author by the attempt of preachers at the north, about the time of the late war, to separate the north from the south. Judge, reader, whether it does not apply with equal force to the subject of this article. Here are his letters and his toasts, read them for yourselves:

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation to attend a meeting of the citizens of Oglethorpe, has been received. I rejoice in the object which that meeting contemplates—a relief from the unjust and oppressive operation of the Tariff. The present is a crisis in our republic. If the whole South will act with firmness and decision, under the blessings of a kind, overruling Providence, our Liberty may be preserved, and handed down untarnished to generations yet unborn; but if weakness and hesitation shall mark the present juncture, we may bid adieu to all that for which our fathers fought and bled. There is much deception in the idea that a majority in Congress have a right to pass any law which they may think proper, & make it obligatory upon an oppressed minority. If this were true, we should need no written Constitution. What is the use of a constitution? Is it not to guide and direct the movements of those agents who are employed and paid to manage our public affairs? Is not the Constitution a bill of instructions, circumscribing certain limits, beyond which the agent has no right to go? If these should be transcended, who is to be the judge, the agent or the employer? Common sense answers, the employer. There is no difficulty in understanding the doctrine; but the mode of obtaining relief is the grand desideratum. Whatever mode is adopted, should be unhesitatingly adopted, by the whole South; because want of unanimity and effort will fasten upon us those chains already forged. If we stand up manfully for our rights, much unpleasant feeling, and perhaps effusion of blood, will be prevented. Permit me to offer the following sentiment: Union without Liberty, is like the human body when animal life is extinct: the sooner it is decently interred the better.

Gentlemen, may your patriotic and laudable efforts be crowned with abundant success.

Respectfully yours, &c.

H. REID.

This is the pacific language of the Rev. Mr. Reid! Shame! shame! shame!!! From such apostles of liberty and peace, "Good Lord deliver us!"

FOR THE JOURNAL.

The Constitutionalist printed at Raleigh, dated September the 5th, has an odd sort of editorial article in it. It calls Mr. Fisher and Mr. Craig nullifiers, and after handling them pretty roughly in a long article, concludes:—"We hope Mr. Craig will not occupy all his time about nullification. In this place we wish him to retain his seat, in the next Legislature, nullifier or not. We trust he will make a good defence before the election committee; and if we should have any influence, however humble, with our Eastern friends, we shall exert it in his behalf."

Thus Mr. Editor Raleigh judges his humble influence with the Eastern

members of the Legislature to support the claim of a nullifier, (as he declares) to a seat in the legislature, without taking the trouble to enquire whether he is entitled to it or not. What can be said in behalf of a man's principles, (Mr C's election to be left altogether out of the question) who undertakes and pledges his influence to convert a matter of judicial enquiry into a mere party question? He is surely well entitled to the name, "Moon-calf," bestowed upon him by the Western Carolinian, when like a spaniel he crouches and fawns most upon the person who applies the lash most frequently. But all of this has its meaning. This sudden kindness, after a long and abusive quarrel, is not without its expected reward: Mr. C. is expected to go with the East against a convention; for an appropriation to rebuild the State House at Raleigh; and the Central Rail Road.

WAKE.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

After all that has been said upon Mr. McDuffie's proposition and arguments thereon, the fact is, that whenever an article is scarce in market, the price rises with demand and falls, as the quantity required and the quantity supplied, becomes greater or less; so that the Tariff can make little or no difference in the price, whether higher or lower; when lower, the importing merchant or foreign producer makes the greater profit; when high, their profits are less. Its effect is to give the domestic manufacturer a preference in the home market, and to keep up the price of labour. As the price of labour is reduced in any country, the number of idle hands will be increased, because a certain quantity is required to support the inhabitants; and if the price be reduced, more can live without it, and consequently more will avoid it. On the contrary, if the price of labour be kept up or increased, and it is not incompatible with improvement in mechanic art to increase the price; the more persons will be induced to employ themselves in it; and of course there will be fewer drones or useless hands in the community. Few would take time to meddle in the concerns of their neighbours, to the great damage and neglect of their own business. It is, perhaps, owing to the want of habits of industry, that so many discontented politicians and designing demagogues infest our villages and other public places. We see great numbers neglecting their families at home, in a state of starvation, to discuss politics, which they little understand, with as much earnestness as if the fate of the nation depended on their individual exertion: or as if their salvation depended on the election of a sheriff or borough member in the legislature. Every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented, no matter how his misfortunes arise, charges his embarrassments to the operation of the Tariff and joins his voice to the common clamor, without knowing whether it is right or wrong; and instead of paying his debts or bettering his condition by useful industry, spends his time in complaining of an imaginary evil, conjured up by some first rate patriot, some people's friend, who is seeking an office, where he can live and thrive upon the people's money and sneer at their credulity.

Let us therefore enquire, what is the true effect of this so much execrated Tariff? Has it increased the price of any foreign or domestic goods? No! the most strenuous nullifier cannot give an affirmative answer. Then, as it only operates on foreign goods, and has not increased the price of any, it surely has done no damage; therefore the complaints of its oppression are altogether fanciful and visionary.

I have before shown, that its advantages and benefits are to compel foreigners to pay the revenue; to keep up the price of labour, and give the product of domestic industry the preference in the home market. To forego these benefits, would be suicidal policy; and like the dog in the fable, casting away what we have certain possession of, in the vain attempt to grasp a shadow, that mocks pursuit.

To illustrate this, let it be supposed for a moment, that the Tariff law was

entirely repealed, and a cotton planting speculator had carried his 100 bales of cotton to Europe and exchanged them for 100 bales of dry goods; he offers them for sale upon their arrival in port, free of duty; he surely could not expect to sell them at the prices they now bear with the tax upon them; he would be generous enough to make some abatement, and his generosity would be forced by competition, until the abatement would extend to 40 or 50 per cent. and perhaps more; then it is evident, that he would realize no more money for his cotton than if he had paid 40 or 50 per cent. duty, and sold his goods at the ordinary prices. But then, says the speculator, the dear people would get their supplies so much cheaper! This I very much doubt; for in the mean time, as was before observed, the price of labour would be reduced; for the price of labour will always be proportioned to the value of its product, and as the Irishman said a bout the price of beef, when told that it was at a halfpenny per pound, "what difference does it make to me, when I have no halfpenny to give for it?" What difference, then, does it make to the people how cheap you sell foreign goods, when at the same time you deprive them of the means of purchasing?

KENYON.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

"UNITED, WE STAND—DIVIDED, WE FALL!"

The Press is the general medium through which the great body of the people receive information of almost every kind relative to passing events.

It is the special medium of political communication.

The Constitution and the Laws contain fixed and defined principles of action, by which all within the pale of the Union are bound. The Press is emphatically the "Sentinel on the Watch-tower," whose duty it is to give the main army, i. e. the Public, timely notice of the operations of friend and foe.

Ordinary occurrences and plain matters of fact, destitute of self-interest, party schemes and popular prejudices, are usually detailed with accuracy and calmness; but events of a political character assume a different tone and coloring.

It is the professed as well as the bounden duty of Editors of public prints, to be vigilant and impartial! Subscribers require the truth, and the public require the truth. No man wishes to be led astray, even though he may desire and attempt to deceive others.

The Editor who dares to delude his patrons and the public mind by misrepresentations and mendacity, is a traitor, a moral traitor of the deepest dye!

An Editor is printing while others are ploughing. He deliberates while others are doing. He is scheming for weal or for woe, while the people are sleeping and reposing confidence in the fidelity of his reports of passing events of every kind it concerns them to hear and know. It is deep political guilt, it is damnable moral treason, to delude and inflame the public mind for party purposes. When an Editor, in whom the people confide for correct information, gives *ex parte* views and garbled statements, false impressions and rant, instead of reason, he is a *fieud* or a *fool*.

"Qui capit, ille facit."

The conflicting and impugned statements of the recent Anti-Tariff meeting in Salisbury, prove how prone the mind is to misrepresent, polish its own predilections, and give plausibility to conduct the most absurd.

So it is. We are tenacious even of our failings, delusions, and follies. Human nature will not part with adopted theories and opinions, even though reason point out their fallacy and destructive tendency.

A circular addressed to the "free men of Rowan county," has lately appeared, signed by citizens who denominate themselves "The Committee of Ten." Can you inform the public, Messrs. Editors, who appointed this Committee? By what authority do they act? Have a majority or a minority of the citizens of Rowan delegated to the Ten the high, delicate, responsible, and solemn duty of organizing the community into *Clubs* and primary conventions, for the purpose of controlling public opinion, and casting odium on the acts of Congress?

It is not insinuated that the people have not an inherent and unquestionable right to meet, deliberate, and petition, on any subject of a public nature; but can any number of men assume a self-constituted censorship over the public mind and an act of Congress?

The acts of Congress are the supreme laws of the land. Majorities in Democratic Republics must govern in deliberative bodies. A majority in Congress passed the Tariff act. The President's signature authenticated it. A majority of the delegation from North-Carolina voted for the same act. Some of the members from South-Carolina voted in favor of the present Tariff of duties.

What say the "committee" of Ten? Hear: "A majority of Congress, irresponsible to the South, have imposed burdensome taxes on the people of the Southern States," &c.

Again, "Who impose them? Not our own members: for it is a fact, that almost, or altogether every member of Congress from the Southern States, (except Louisiana,) have uniformly voted against the 'Protective System,' as these taxes are called." Now, are these facts or falsehoods? If falsehoods, what is the obvious motive for making them? Judge ye! People of Rowan, keep cool, and at the same time, be wide awake!

Let us hear the "Ten" once more. A word to the wise is, &c.

"The People pay a tax of nearly two cents on every pound of iron they use; a tax of five cents on every pound of nails; of three cents on every pound of brown sugar; of nearly 100 per cent. on every bushel of salt," &c. And say the veracious Ten, "Solely and avowedly for the purpose of protecting and enriching the manufacturers of the north."

In the first place, we have iron works in this State! Do the Ten mean to add Carolina to their "north"? In the 2d place, the north makes no sugar. So that tax "enriches not the north." In the 3d place, nails can be purchased on the sea board at 5 1/2 and 6 cents per pound! Is the prime cost one cent? In the 4th place, the duty on salt is only five cents per bushel of 56 pounds! By what mode of calculation 5 cents in the price of a bushel of salt, can be made 100 per cent. is for the Committee to explain. They must proceed by a rule never practiced, from Dilworth to Smiley. But why these palpable misstatements? Beware!

Four members of this State voted against the present tariff, -the rest for it!!! Does the circular of the Ten state this fact, or convey a different idea?

A tremendous crisis seems to be impending over this fair Union. The public mind is in a state of vague and feverish agitation. South Carolina is girding on her armour for a desperate conflict—not for the integrity, but for the destruction of this confederation. Georgia is operated upon by agitators, and already heaves with emotion. Do the notable Ten endeavor to allay or arouse this fearful agitation??? Have they no ulterior views? Who sent, on the 10th of August last, that veritable letter to the Charleston paper? Are the Ten dupes, passive instruments or prime movers, in this public commotion? Has no one secret communication with the head quarters of the South? Is a Petition to Congress the sole and main object of this junctio?

What is the fair, inevitable inference that forces itself on the mind on reading Mr. Rencher's circular? and especially this passage—"Can a system of Government, thus marked by such palpable injustice and oppression, be submitted to, by a people professing to be free! It may be submitted to; but we can no longer be said to enjoy that rich inheritance of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers."

What is the tenor and tendency of this? Hear him again: "If the great struggle in which we have been engaged, for free trade and the rights of the South, be now lost, all is lost. If it becomes the permanent policy of this government, to tax our industry and the products of our labor, with heavy burthens, for the avowed purpose of protecting and enriching other portions of the Union, then is the equality of rights and of privileges, secured to us by the Constitution, an empty name."

Does the above proceed from halucination, or aim to delude the unwary and promote anarchy, or from patriotic motives? People of North-Carolina, judge ye. In our view, this language is too plain to be misconceived by the duller intellect.

"What! no longer freemen!" no longer free! for submitting to the laws of Congress, the supreme laws of the land, and retaining loyalty to the Union and the Federal Constitution?

To sustain these, has not every public officer sworn? Is not every citizen under the most penal obligation to observe and maintain them?—The "If," is judiciously introduced. It makes the whole indirect and evasive. Judge ye.

There is something dangerous in addressing intelligent freemen in a strain of sophistry, calculated to produce discontent and anarchy. Nothing mendacious or mean will suit the American public. The ignorant alone can be duped and deluded. It, however, cannot be concealed, that some men, in the South at least, take you for ignoramuses, discontented with your government and tired of your freedom, and ready to join the standard of discord and civil war at the first sound of the trumpet and tap of the drum from the head quarters in the South.

It is to be hoped, your fiddles are not in tune for such bows to play upon. Permit demagogues to screw up your strings, and you will find the tune dolorous and the dance dangerous. Beware! Be not deceived! Stand to the Constitution and Laws, and plant yourselves under the National Banner of your Fathers.

That ambition which aspires to rule over others, is not yet extinct. It is a yearning propensity inherent in human nature. It rises to an uncontrollable flame in some minds endowed with great talents and indomitable spirits. These aim to rule, that they may be ex-

empt from rule. The Halo of glory which great souls and great deeds have shed around such names as Alexander, Cyrus, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, &c. &c. captivate many inferior minds, and induce them to attempt to "mount on the whirlwind;" but they are too impotent "to direct the storm." Their fate must resemble that of Phaeton. They are too self-confident to follow the advice of Phœbus to his headstrong son,

"Medio tutissimus ibis."

When such men set the community in a blaze of civil discord, the conflagration confounds their intellects and confuses their vision. What then? They must fall—not into Eridanus—but into (perhaps) contempt! Remember Aaron Burr!

Great communities enjoying freedom, wealth and equal laws of their own choice, are not to be suddenly diverted from the regular tenor of their ways, by every new fledged lawgiver, or pseudo politician. Thousands imagine themselves Solons. They are like the frog trying to equal the ox in magnitude. Their fate will be the same! then, alas! too late they "finem rogant erroria."

There is but one step between loyalty and treason! There can be no medium between them.

Again we repeat, without intending personal-ity or impugning the motives of any man,

"Qui capit, ille facit."

UNION.

NOTICE.

A public meeting will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday of the next Superior Court, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. All those in favor of a reduction of the Tariff and OPPOSED to nullification and disunion, are respectfully requested to attend.

A. G. CARTER, G. FOSTER, R. M. PEARSON, JAMES HUIE, WM. F. KELLY, H. C. JONES, ALEX. LONG, W. D. CRAWFORD, ISAAC BURNS, T. MULL, sen., T. MCNEELY, A. W. BUIS, R. M. CLAYLAND, A. GRAHAM, M. BROWN, D. F. CALDWELL, SAM. REEVES, E. YARBROUGH, S. SILLIMAN, JNO. A. MONEY, G. W. BROWN, T. MULL, jun., GEO. FRALEY, N. CHAFFIN, JNO. BEARD, jr., T. L. COWAN.

We, the Grand Jury of Rowan county, at August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, approve the above notice, and recommend it to the attention of our fellow-citizens:

W. CHUNN, For'n, J. G. KNOX, S. CULBERTSON, J. LIPPARD, J. YOUNG, F. HOLSHOUSE, A. SACHLERE, W. COWAN, jr., P. ALBRIGHT, W. HOWARD, J. FILE, D. DAWALT, J. ERWIN, J. HALL, J. H. PATTERSON.

August 24, 1832.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, will be held at the Court-House in Concord, on Saturday, the 22d instant, to which all those in our county, friendly to the preservation of this UNION, are respectfully invited.

W. C. MEANS, J. MISENHOWER, J. MOORE, J. BARRIER, G. MILLER, J. SCOTT, D. DRY, J. SHIMPOCK, C. RINEHARDT, P. BARRINGER, J. YOURS, D. STORKE, J. PECK, I. WILLIAMS, J. BARRINGER, J. HARKEY, J. PHIFER, J. G. SPEARS, September 7, 1832.

A newly married gentleman and lady, riding in a chaise, were unfortunately overturned. A person coming to their assistance, observed it was a very shocking sight. "Very shocking indeed," replied the gentleman, "to see a new married couple fall out so soon."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. Acting in Concert.—The Washington Globe says that General Jackson was "BORN TO COMMAND," and the Albany Argus responds be endeavouring to prove that the people are BORN TO OBEY! This no doubt is potent Democracy.

MANSION HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and commodious

COMMODIOUS HOUSE in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY. Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3m417

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, NO. 88, WATER-STREET, OFFER for sale, a complete and large assortment of GOODS in the above line, free from any combination or tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitting exertions to merit a continuance of the same by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and the skill and care of our packers. Merchants who do not wish to visit the city this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO. 88, Water-street, New-York, New-York, August 2, 1832. 9413

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Call and Buy Cheap!

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and opening at his store in Concord, and also at his residence ten miles east of Concord, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations; which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment very large and complete—among which are:—

British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suited for the present and approaching season. Superfine blue, black and brown Cloths. Do. mulberry, green and olive do. Do. mixt, drab and Petersham. Sattinets, Flannels and Balizes. Rose, duffle and point Blankets. Black and colored Merinos. Circassians and Bombazetts. Gentlemen's camblet and plain Cloaks. Ladies' Plaid and Circassians. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS. Leghorn, Dunstable and Merino Bonnets.

BOOKS, SADDLES, &c.

A good assortment of carpenter's tools. Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. Chloride of Lime.

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware.

Cotton Bagging, and Bale Rope. Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Salt, Iron, &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce; or to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the goods, hear prices, &c.

N. B. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts or notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for gold in payment of debts, in goods, or in cash.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Sept. 11, 1832.—9413

ALEXANDER & COWAN ARE now receiving, and opening at their old stand, a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of almost every article kept in stores, selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York and Philadelphia. All of which, they will sell at the very lowest prices, for which goods of the same quality can be had in this section of the country, for cash or to punctual dealers on their usual credit.

They feel grateful to their friends and the public, for their liberal share of patronage so long continued, and hope that by strict attention and plain dealing, still to merit a due proportion of the same.

All are invited, to call and examine their goods, hear prices, and select if they suit them.

Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. will be taken in exchange, also, any quantity of flax seed.

Statesville, Sept. 6th, 1832.—31407

State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1832.

KIAH P. HARRIS vs. George Furr. Ex parte petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Furr, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered accordingly.

Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1832, and the 56th year of our Independence.

P. B. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

61410

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

JOSEPH MCKNIGHT, and others. Petition for sale of Land. Pursuant to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Iredeed county, at Spring Term, 1832, I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight, lived, adjoining the Lands of Jos. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

August 17th, 1832.—31407

William Roane, WISHING to vest his property in North Carolina in Lands in the far West, for the benefit of his children, out of the din of Nullification, Revolution or Rebellion, offers for sale his

HOUSES & LOTS IN MORGANTON. His dwelling is the most modern built, fashionable and comfortable of any residence for a private family in Morganton. He offers a great bargain for Cash, or good paper on short credit. His price will be what the property was worth before the rise of the last 3 or 4 years; although real estate is worth from 50 to 100 per centum what it was then. He offers, also, a small piece of Land, adjoining town, for fire-wood. The public will take notice, that the value of property is advancing in and about Morganton, being in the centre of the gold region. CASH would do great things.

81405e

Constable's Warrants, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE TOAST.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Drink ye to her that each loves best!
And, if ye nurse a flame
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name!

Enough, while memory, tranced and glad,
Paints silently the fair,
That each should dream of joys he's had,
Or yet may hope to share.

Yet far from hence be jest or boast
From hallowed thoughts so dear;
We'll drink to those that we love most,
As they would love to hear!

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an Orphan Boy,
With naught on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
Nor kin nor kind to take my part.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity,
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no Kiss, alas for me!

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother too, I want to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chance'd the transient tear to rise.
But cause oftens was rarely found,
For all my heart was youthful glee,
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss there was for me.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM "WHINWHANS."

THE FORTUNETELLER.

I think Mr. Solomon Logical was the most irascible little old man that ever worsted his antagonist in an argument, or failing to convince and confute, knocked him down by way of coming to a conclusion. He was a short, puny gentleman of sixty who had married late in life, to have, as he always said, some one to make gruels and toast cheese for him in his declining years. As a specimen of diminutive obesity Mr. Logical might claim the first rank among his contemporaries. His figure had a most striking resemblance to the Dutch Nutcracker, I have seen at the toyshops; and perhaps the comparison might be extended with equal justice to his countenance, which was blown up in his thunder gusts, until it assumed the redness and rotundity which pertains to the mechanical figures before mentioned.

The family of this gentleman consisted of his wife, a daughter of the delightful age of sixteen, and two little sons, who had numbered, the one, five, the other, six summers.—Four children had passed before him to the grave. I do not give it as my positive and unaltered opinion, that Julia Logical was the most fascinating creature that ever shattered a head or a rosebud. I will not do her so much injustice as to attempt a description; but if any of my readers would behold a being bearing a resemblance to her, let him close his eyes, dream of one of Tom Moore's Peris, and he will be satisfied.

On this daughter, on his pipe, and on an argument, Old Logical doated with childish fondness. "The girl," he used to say, is a good girl; a good girl deserves a good husband; and she shall have one. She is worth fifty thousand dollars on her wedding day; which she shall never see until a fellow presents himself who can smoke, produce his fifty, and maintain an argument. I know what a husband ought to be."

After an exclamation like this, the old gentleman would puff and simmer like a roasting apple, and finally sputter himself into a great rage; simply because no one ventured to dispute his plans, and argue with him one the subject nearest his heart. This, no person of his household would venture to do, preferring the minor ebullition of spleen which would attend the neglect, to the tremendous explosion which was sure to follow the display of any opposition to his will. In fact, Old Logical was one of those testy logicians, who are never satisfied with victory or defeat, opposition or submission.

The butterflies in small clothes, who haunted the precincts of his house to obtain a sight of the fair Julia, hated him as they did the prince of darkness. Never had a suitor ventured to intrude his person within Old Logical's premises, since he broke his ivory cane over the cranium of a young gentleman in claret inexpressibles, who had called after a party to inquire for the daughter.

"The rascal," cried the infuriated parent, "the rascal wore a quizzing glass; no man of sense or property wears a quizzing glass; therefore he must be a penniless puppy!"

After this melancholy catastrophe, no beaux hazarded an irruption into quar-

ters which were guarded by a dragon so outrageous. Julia Logical pined and faded; why I pretend not to say, but it surely was not for the deprivation that had been inflicted on her in the exclusion of her admirer. I am quite sure of countenance from my fair readers, when I assert, that could not have been the case. Her father appeared to grow fatter and redder, and more argumentative every day; and with his increasing size, the venom of his disposition towards the young men of his day deepened in bitterness. He would only allow his daughter to walk in the garden pertaining to his house, and not even there, unless accompanied by himself or her mother.

It was during a fine afternoon in September, that the whole family were collected in an arbour at the lower part of one of the shady walks. enjoying the repose and beauty of an autumnal evening, when a figure was seen advancing down the avenue, preceded by a servant. The domestic in a submissive tone, announced a woman who professed to have skill in fortunetelling.

"A fortuneteller!" roared Old Logical.

"A fortuneteller!" echoed Mrs. Logical.

"A fortuneteller!" sighed Julia.

"Fortunetellers are cheats," resumed the master, "this woman is a fortuneteller; therefore turn her out." "But dear father," said Julia, "I never had my fortune told, and I am so curious; do let me speak to her for a few moments." "Turn her out," shouted the tender parent. "But father who can tell but she may know where your silver knee buckles are, that have been missing so long. Fortunetellers know every thing; this woman is a fortuneteller, therefore"—Interest and argument never failed to touch the heart of the opposer, and permission was conceded that the gipsy should advance and be heard.

The form, vesture and appearance of the stranger were in strict accordance with my ideas of a being supernaturally gifted. Her original stature must have been six feet; but age and habitual bending to the earth in search of weeds and roots, had nearly reduced her to an unchangeable incurvation. Her outward garment was a robe, rather than a gown, of dark cloth, thrown carelessly, though not ungracefully around her, and bound about the waist with the dried skin of a serpent. This mantle entirely concealed her figure; the face of this remarkable object was imbrowned by toil and exposure; and the singular brilliancy of her large black eyes, contrasted strangely with her stooping and gray hairs which denoted one whose race was nearly finished.

She advanced slowly towards the family party, stooping occasionally to pluck a weed or a flower; and as she came near, murmured the following incantation to the plants as she gathered them:

Weed and root, and bud of power,
When the bright dew gems the tree,
Ye shall yield, at midnight hour,
Hidden charms and mysteries:
Then shall be unrolled the leaf—
Then disclose the mystic page—
Tales of joy—and tales of grief—
The doom of youth—the fate of age.

Old Logical was somewhat startled, as the sybil placed herself directly before him, and fixed her dazzling eyes on his, seemingly awaiting his commands.

"Very well, my good woman, very well; I thought I might make some inquiry of you, but it is of no consequence; you may go, good woman, you may go."

The debater was completely awed. The object of his address paid no attention to the permission for her departure, but turning slowly to Julia, addressed her nearly in these words—

Follow me where none may listen,
Where yon sparkling fountains glisten;
Maiden fair, if thou wouldstst borrow
Knowledge of thy joy or sorrow—
If despair's cold hand shall press thee,
Or the smiles of fortune bless thee.

The fair girl immediately arose, and placing her hand within that of the sorceress, fled away to the spot she had designated. They were soon concealed from view by the windings of the path. It was not until they had quite disappeared, that Old Logical recovered from the shock he had experienced in the awe-inspiring presence of the fortuneteller.—But when his daughter entirely vanished with the gipsy, the disputant was 'himself again.' He shouted for his servants, rated them for admitting the hag, and bade them pursue, secure and toss her in a blanket for presumption. The domesticks dispersed about the garden, but their young mistress and the stranger had disappeared. They searched ineffectually through the town, but no trace of them could be discovered. Night closed

in and they were still missing. Old Logical was nearly distracted; he argued the matter in every possible light; cursed divination, conjurors, witches, and his own folly.

Poor Mrs. Logical and the little Logical could only weep. The servants pursued their search, taking excellent care to avoid their master, whose cane made itself intimately acquainted with every menial back which it encountered. Ten o'clock! and no tidings of the lost child. The father had fallen back in his chair, entirely exhausted by the violence of his passion; the mother and brothers were weeping beside him; when the door suddenly opened and a dashing young midshipman entered, leading the blushing Julia Logical. The father, more rejoiced with the return of his daughter, than the appearance of her companion, singular as was the appearance of a young man in his house, held her for a moment in his arms in speechless joy. It was but for one moment; the next he seized his cane and leaped fiercely towards the intruder.

"Who are you sir?" was the courteous interrogation.

"Your daughter's husband," was the affective and laconic reply.

Had old Logical, like the inhabitants of the fabled city, been petrified on the spot, he could not have been rendered more completely motionless than he became at the receipt of this intelligence. He stood like a statue, with eyes fixed and jaws distended. Julia went softly up to him, and placing her roguish face close to his, whispered—"Dear father, I never should have consented, had I not been convinced that 'none but the brave deserve the fair.' Henry is very brave—therefore wot you forgive us?"

Old Logical's features relaxed and softened.

"Come, come, old gentleman," cried the youth, "I will subscribe to your conditions; I'll smoke with you 'till all's blue'; and as you said, the man who possessed your daughter, must be worth fifty thousand dollars, and be able to maintain an argument, why I'll prove to you that I am."

You value your child at a fortune; that child is my wife; man and wife are one—therefore Eh! father-in-law!"

Old Logical caught the sailor to his heart, they now nightly argue and smoke, and their fiercest disputes are upon this subject...the utility of fortunetellers.

Advice to young ladies.—If you have blue eyes, you need not languish; if black eyes you need not leer; if you have good teeth, do not laugh for the purpose of showing them; if you have bad ones, by all means shut your mouth, and smile; if you have pretty arms and hands, there can be no objection to playing on the harp; if you are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry; if you dance well, dance but seldom; if you sing well make no previous excuse; if you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few people are judges of singing, but every one will be sensible of your desire to please—if you would obtain power, be contending; but above all, (mark,) if you are asked to be married, say yes, for you may never be asked a second time!

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of the complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that compose thy artificial beauty; nor that enchanting glance, which thou dardest with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy thy affection. It is thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation—thy sensibility and the purity of thy thoughts—thy affable and open disposition—thy sympathising with those in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy loveliness.—Adorned but with those of nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refugent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of thy body, but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well spent life that soars above the transient vanities of this world. And when thy days are ended here upon earth, thy happy spirit shall waft to the regions of eternal bliss.

It is a fact worth noticing that every man who carries a watch on a sunny day, has a ready and efficient means for obtaining fire, when the sun is near his meridian latitude. If the crystal of the watch be opened and filled with water, it forms a plano-convex lens, by which the solar rays are reduced to a focus, which being thrown on any dark colored combustible body, will cause it to take fire.

Raleigh Register.

NEW FIRM.

HUIE & CADE

MOST respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have purchased the

STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to the late firm of Kyles & Meenan—all of which they are determined to sell at the Philadelphia and New York Prices.

By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, they will feel grateful for the patronage of their friends, and the people at large.—AT THE OLD STAND.
Salisbury July 6, 1832. 396

MANSION HOTEL.

At the Corner of the Court House.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

The Office of the Northern and Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL.
Salisbury, August 7, 1832.—61405

SALISBURY

Female Seminary.

EXERCISES will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at \$7 per month. The price of tuition, per session, (five months) \$10.50; Drawing and Painting \$10; Music \$20—paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, Principal.

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorized and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,

July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price \$1.25 per annum.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver



WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

Any person having beves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 2134

Prospectus of a new volume.

ATKINSON'S CASSET,

OR GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASSET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASSET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASSET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASSET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughts against the snare of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those of cetera which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASSET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASSET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2.50; or for \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. As agents at a distance receiving six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

THE undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandise and Produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with the Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th instant, the subscriber was appointed President and Agent of the Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage, if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandise from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care, as follows, viz: "To the Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't and Agent
Henrietta S. B. Company.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1832. 61403

Equity Blanks for sale here.